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Globalization and interdependence

Pakistan:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001, 57/274 of 20 December 2002, 58/225 of 23 December 2003, 59/240 of 22 December 2004, 60/204 of 22 December 2005 and 61/207 of 20 December 2006 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling also the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] and all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular those that have built upon the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in the economic, social and related fields, including General Assembly resolution 60/265 of 30 June 2006 on follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit, including the Millennium Development Goals and the other internationally agreed development goals,

Reaffirming the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[2] to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people,

Recognizing that globalization, driven largely by economic liberalization and technology, implies that the economic performance of a country is increasingly determined by factors outside its geographical borders and that the equitable sharing of the benefits of globalization requires managing the processes of globalization through a strengthened global partnership for development to achieve the

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 60/1.

[2] See resolution 55/2.

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internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Reaffirming also the importance of migration as a phenomenon accompanying increased globalization, including its impact on economies, and underlines the need for greater coordination and cooperation among countries as well as relevant regional and international organizations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. *Recognizes* that while some countries have successfully adapted to the changes and benefited from globalization, many others, especially the least developed countries, have remained marginalized, and that benefits are very unevenly shared, while costs are unevenly distributed;

3. *Also recognizes* that economic liberalization has unleashed market forces that have a significant impact, in particular in developing countries, on the degree of flexibility countries have in shaping national policies, and that international commitments, policies and processes have a great impact on the scope and implementation of national development strategies;

4. *Underlines* that countries face many challenges as they endeavour to balance their international obligations with their national priorities, particularly in an environment where they are all intricately linked, and that developing countries, in particular countries with small and vulnerable economies, such as the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and African countries, are increasingly constrained, and their ability to have bold and goal-oriented national strategies is impeded by some of the demands of international obligations, processes and rules;

5. *Also underlines* the fact that the increasing interdependence of national economies in a globalizing world and the emergence of rule-based regimes for international economic relations have meant that the space for national economic policy, that is, the scope for domestic policies, especially in the areas of trade, investment and industrial development, is now often framed by international disciplines, commitments and global market considerations, that it is for each Government to evaluate the trade-off between the benefits of accepting international rules and commitments and the constraints posed by the loss of policy space, and that it is particularly important for developing countries that all countries take into account the need for appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments;

6. *Calls for* enhancing policy space for developing countries and ensuring flexibility in international regimes, especially in core areas of rules, through operational and meaningful special and differential treatment and the adoption of practical and concrete solutions to the outstanding implementation-related issues and concerns raised by developing countries;

[3] A/62/303.

7. *Emphasizes* the need to enhance the fiscal policy space of developing countries as an instrument for achieving sustained economic growth and poverty eradication;

8. *Urges* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue refining and operationalizing the concept of policy space as articulated, inter alia, in the São Paulo Consensus[4] and the 2005 World Summit Outcome;[1]

9. *Reaffirms* that each country has primary responsibility for its own development, that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the achievement of sustainable development and that national efforts should be complemented by supportive global programmes, measures and policies aimed at expanding the development opportunities of developing countries, while taking into account national conditions and ensuring respect for national ownership, strategies and sovereignty;

10. *Welcomes* the fact that developing countries have repeatedly stressed their commitments to their international duties and obligations, but emphasizes the need for a global consensus that international rules and disciplines should take into account lessons learned and emerging realities in implementation in this regard, and reiterates the need to avoid formulating and implementing rules and regimes that erode policy space;

11. *Recognizes* that developing countries need policy space and flexibility to pursue development strategies that are compatible with their specific development conditions;

12. *Stresses* that developing countries need to maintain their right to development by retaining policy space to pursue policies based on their unique social, political, economic and environmental conditions;

13. *Reaffirms* that good governance at the international level is fundamental for achieving sustainable development, that, in order to ensure a dynamic and enabling international economic environment, it is important to promote global economic governance by addressing the international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have an impact on the development prospects of developing countries and that to this end the international community should take all necessary and appropriate measures, including ensuring support for structural and macroeconomic reform, a comprehensive solution to the external debt problem and increasing the market access of developing countries;

14. *Strongly stresses* that national planning capacity, in particular in developing countries, and the level of participation of developing countries in the international decision-making process need to be strengthened in order to enhance the ability of those countries to cope with external forces and the implementation of agreements and norms adopted at the international level while pursuing their development goals;

15. *Calls for* all relevant international trade and financial institutions, while formulating and implementing policies, rules and regulations, to take into account the special needs of developing countries in order to create an enabling international economic environment to sustain growth and broad-based development;

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[4] TD/412, part II.

16. *Reaffirms* the commitment to broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, and stresses the need for continuing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, including expeditiously concluding, in a time-bound manner, the issue of enhanced voting power of developing countries in the Bretton Woods institutions;

17. *Also reaffirms* the importance of reform not only of individual intergovernmental institutions, but also of international structures and regimes that hamper rather than promote development;

18. *Further reaffirms* the need for the United Nations to play a fundamental role in the promotion of international cooperation for development and the coherence, coordination and implementation of development goals and actions agreed upon by the international community, and resolves to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in close cooperation with all other multilateral financial, trade and development institutions in order to support sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development in developing countries;

19. *Calls upon* the United Nations system to support the efforts of developing countries to enhance their capacities regarding the impact of international agreements on national development strategies, including by sharing experiences so that countries can learn how national development strategies can be designed and implemented with flexibility to meet changing domestic and external circumstances, and to respond to such challenges;

20. *Also calls upon* the United Nations system to help strengthen developing countries' institutional capacity to effectively cope with the implications of external macroeconomic and trade policies for national development strategies;

21. *Takes note* of the initiatives of Member States to convene events in follow-up to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, held in New York on 14 and 15 September 2006, including, inter alia, the State-led initiative, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, to be hosted by the Government of the Philippines in 2008;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the theme "Impact of globalization on the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals" under the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".